

WOUNDED HEROES OF OLD 69TH HOME ON THE MAUI

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Wednesday.

FINAL
EDITION

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WILSON AND FOCH DISCUSS WAR INDICT TAXI DRIVER AS BROOKLYN BANK SLAYER

EGG AND BUTTER SPECULATORS SAY HEAVY 'EXPORT ORDERS' CAUSED ADVANCE IN PRICES

Rise Began With Commandeering by Government in August, It Is Declared.

SUPPLY NOW SHORT.

Butter Concerns Deny That Special Dividends Prove Excess Profits.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—There seems to be no end to the butter and egg profiteering. The Government is making an aggressive effort through the present Federal Grand Jury to reach the profiteers. Here is their defense: "The chief factor in the present high price of butter and eggs is not hoarding by warehousemen, nor profiteering by middlemen or retailers, but the enormous shipments of both products out of Chicago, and from the Atlantic seaboard on the order of the British Ministry."

In August the Government, through Mr. Hoover, commandeered 60 per cent. of the storage butter and 40 per cent. of the eggs. Within a month butter jumped 12 cents a pound. The Government price was the September price, about 45 cents a pound. Storage butter is now selling at 65 cents, a further advance of 10 cents a pound. The Chicago Cold Storage Company, which operates three plants here, submitted on Saturday these figures to the Government as to the butter and eggs on hand:

BUTTER—Dec. 1, 1917, 8,000,000 pounds; Dec. 1, 1918, 2,000,000 pounds.

EGGS—Dec. 7, 1917, 214,000 cases; Dec. 7, 1918, 75,000 cases. This situation is true in all other warehouses in the country, according to M. C. Cummings, Treasurer of the Chicago Cold Storage Company, who was summoned to appear before Assistant District Attorney Frederick Dickinson in the High Cost of Living investigation.

This decrease in supply is partly accounted for by the country-wide shortage due to the demands abroad, seasonal conditions and the action of the Government.

Carloads of eggs are being candied here and going east every week.

INSIST EXPORT ORDERS ARE BOOSTING PRICES.
"These eggs," said Mr. Cummings, "are shipped at the order of the British Ministry. They are going to the hospitals of France and England. It looks as though we would have to continue to supply Europe with many products for a long time."

"These eggs, and this is true of butter too, are not held at the command of any one man or group of men. We have furnished the Government with sheets showing that our storage products are owned by hundreds of customers. They are scattered all over the country. We have nothing to do with them except to ship according to order. There are never more than 4 per cent. of the eggs of the country in storage at one time."

"The export of butter and eggs is pushing up the prices."

In the list of egg owners at this

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

WORLD RESTAURANT.
Under New Management.
Special for today (Tuesday), Dec. 17, 1918.
Pork Chop and a La Mode Potato, 40c.
Baked Virginia Ham with Apple Sauce, 40c.
14th Street World Building.
Watch for to-morrow's special.—Adv.

TAXI MAN INDICTED AS BROOKLYN BANK MURDER ACCESSORY

Witness Says He Saw McCullough and Starter With "Long" and "Short" Men.

MONEY BAG IS TRACED.

More Robberies Reported in City as Police Renew Efforts to Find Slayers.

DAY'S CRIME RECORD.

Saloon in Astoria held up in daylight within 100 feet of patrol box where policeman was on duty; robbers believed to be men who killed two bank officials in East Brooklyn holdup.

Three men bound and gagged Vittoria Cunee in his grocery store at No. 248 East 56th Street and escaped with \$500 in bonds and cash.

Two men shot and killed on Staten Island road.

Two Brooklyn boys, the police say, confess forty burglaries.

Woman robbed by three men in taxicab on Eighth Avenue; two men captured by police.

George McCullough, taxicab driver, was indicted for murder in the first degree, as an accessory, and John Mulligan, auto starter at the Navarre Hotel, was held in \$10,000 bail, as a material witness to-day when the police found a new witness who said he had seen both of them talking to men answering the description of the "tall" and "short" East Brooklyn Bank robbers on the morning of the crime. His statements were considered important as the first definite indication that the taxicab men knew something of the highwaymen's plans.

Mulligan is the starter who called McCullough's car for the holdup men, and McCullough not only drove them to the bank but picked them up as they fled with \$13,000 after shooting two officials of the bank.

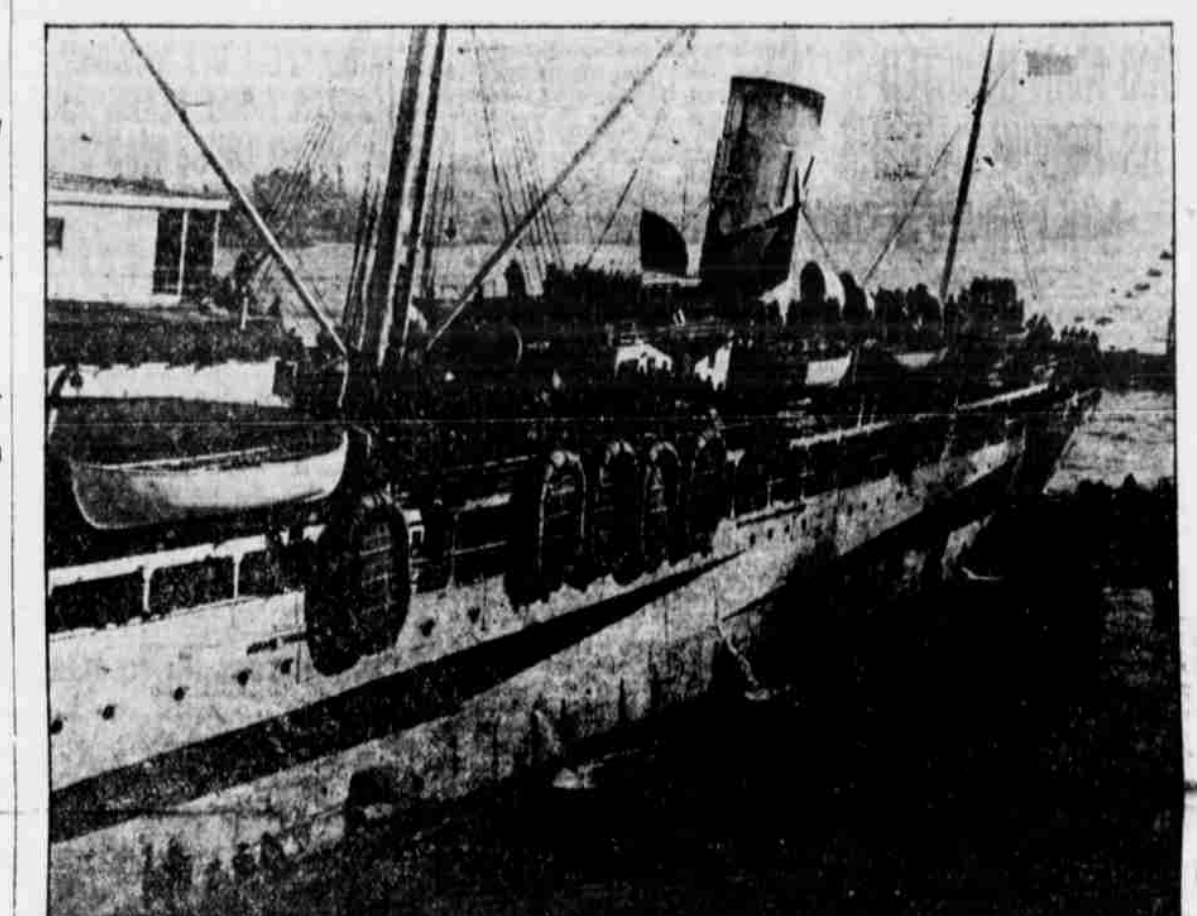
The foreman of the jury indicting McCullough was J. J. Barret. When Judge Campbell received the record the driver was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. In the indictment it was charged he had shot and killed De Witt C. Peal, paying teller on Dec. 13. The form is the same as though he had personally done the shooting. Among the witnesses noted on the document were Dr. M. E. Marten, A. Freeman, David Morehouse, Rudolph Newchaffer, John C. Martin, W. E. Plunkett and Acting Capt. Coughlin. He was held without bail.

Mulligan was later arraigned before County Judge McDermott and held in \$10,000 as a material witness. Newchaffer, whose name was mentioned as a witness, was located by Capt. Coughlin to-day. He is a taxi driver, too, and lives at No. 404 East 55th Street. He told Capt. Coughlin and District Attorney Lewis that he had known Mulligan for six years and McCullough for two. He averred he went to visit them at the Navarre last Friday morning to buy some tools and found them in conversation with two men, one tall and one short. The tall man, he said, wore a raincoat and muffled the raincoat being in appearance like the one the police found later in the taxicab. He added

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOLDIERS—Where will you settle? Get information—Western Canadian Farmer, Canadian Pacific Railway, 125 Broadway—Advt.

WOUNDED MEN HOME ON THE TRANSPORT MAUI



MAUI BRINGS 2,265 WOUNDED, OLD 69TH HEROES ARE HOME

Lieut. W. J. Moore and Others Decorated for Bravery— Celtic Brings 2,200 Men.

The transport Maui, bearing 2,200 wounded soldiers and 65 wounded officers, docked at Army Pier No. 3 in Hoboken at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, bringing among others a number of men of New York's old 69th Regiment, which has become famous as the 16th Infantry of the Rainbow Division.

In the wake of the Maui came the Celtic, which was sighted at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon four miles south of Ambrose Light, bearing 2,122 enlisted men and 155 officers, who are expected to land this evening. The first three men at the gangplank of the Maui when she docked were men of the old 69th (now 165th Infantry). And the first of these three was Lieut. William J. Moore, No. 287 First Avenue. He was a clerk for a motion picture company when he went away, and now he wears the Cross of War. He served at the Mexican border before the big war, and he was a private when he sailed. Before the regiment had been long at the front he had won the chevrons of a sergeant, and it was for valorous work in the Lunenburg sector that they gave him not only the French War Cross but his commission as a Lieutenant. That was last March.

On March 7 he took command of a sector under heavy bombardment after his superior officer had been killed. He organized relief parties to dig out men who had been caught in dugouts that caved in. He commanded this work for twenty-four hours, in which time forty-two men were lost. His company was relieved and sent to the rear for rest and it was there that he was decorated and promoted.

Another possessor of the French

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SMITH'S LEAD BIG IN COUNT HERE OF SOLDIER VOTE

Not a Ballot for Whitman in Some Upper West Side Districts.

Votes cast by soldiers who were absent at camps, depots and barracks at the time of the November election were counted to-day.

The total vote for the city is estimated at more than 17,000.

Soldiers in the upper west side section of the city voted almost solidly for Governor-elect Smith and in a number of precincts Governor Whitman failed to get a single vote.

In the Seventh Election District voting place, No. 667 Ninth Avenue, it was reported at noon that not a vote was cast for Whitman.

In Election District No. 19, in the West 47th Street Public School Building, all were for Smith. District No. 31, No. 731 Tenth Avenue, reported the count ten for Smith and one for Whitman.

In the Twenty-third Assembly District, the Washington Heights section, out of a total of 54 votes cast it was said that 32 were for Smith and 22 for Whitman.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, in which Charles F. Murphy lives, the soldier vote was light, five votes at each voting place being a fair average. The same conditions applied to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and part of the Sixth Assembly Districts. The highest vote in one polling place was nineteen.

It was reported unofficially that in the Seventh Assembly District of the Bronx, the count in thirteen out of thirty-seven election showed eighty votes cast for Smith and twelve for Whitman.

The count was completed at noon. The result will be reported by the police to the Election Board. The total vote in Brooklyn was 5,594. Indications were that the vote was about 75 per cent. Democratic and 25 per cent. Republican.

WILSON TAKES UP PLANS FOR BRINGING ARMY HOME AT MEETING WITH HURLEY

Heavy Rain Causes Postponement of Visit to the Marne Battlefield—Gets Assurance That French People Favor His Peace Program.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A heavy rain necessitated calling off President Wilson's projected trip to the Marne battlefield to-day. It also prevented the President and Rear Admiral Grayson from playing golf at St. Cloud, which had been planned for 6 A. M.

The weather cleared up toward noon and the Wilsons again motored out to Versailles for a more thorough inspection of the palace and grounds.

YOUTHS AND GIRLS PARADE IN BERLIN DEMANDING VOTE

Insist All Persons 18 Years Old Shall Have Franchise and Threaten Government.

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—Several hundred boys and girls paraded through the streets of the city to-day on their way to the Reichstag building, where the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress is being held. They demanded votes for persons eighteen years of age, the abolition of corporal punishment in schools and the participation by children in the administration of the Government and schools. The marchers carried red flags and incendiary placards.

A seventeen year old lad made an address warning the executive committee of "terrible consequences" if the juvenile programme was not carried out. The chairman of the executive committee declared his sympathy with the children's demands. Later the procession halted in the square in front of the Reichstag building, where youthful orators demanded the removal of Premier Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann from office, opposed the convening of the National Assembly and threatened a juvenile strike throughout Germany if their demands were not immediately accepted.

It is not necessary to assume, according to the view of American official circles, that the French people would go to the point of taking issue with their own Government if it were necessary to support President Wilson, for it is the belief of the American representatives that no issue of that kind can arise.

The view seems to have gained strength following the first interview between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau. There was no lack of warmth in the French statesman's appreciation of the American position, it was reported, it being indicated that his attitude was thoroughly sympathetic.

After the conferences he has had in Paris and the personal examination he has made into the situation here President Wilson has come to understand why the Peace Conference cannot get under way before the first of the year. The mere physical difficulty of getting the American Mission to the conference settled in its offices is a tremendous job.

TO VISIT THE TROOPS AND REVIEW THEM IN PARIS.

President Wilson's visit to the American troops at the front and his review of them in Paris that is planned will be out of the way by the first of the year. Meanwhile the informal conferences, which mean so much and decide so much in laying the groundwork for such a task as is before the Peace Conference will make progress. The President is seeking to get acquainted with the men with whom he is to deal so that he may discuss with the greatest freedom the problems arising and develop the value of the personal equation.

From the President's point of

President Wilson to-day conferred with Edward N. Hurley on engaging shipping for the home-ward movement of the troops. During the last few days the foreign Governments have been cancelling the charters of ships used by the United States in transporting troops so that the vessels might be put back in trade.

This afternoon the President conferred with Marshal Foch and Italian Ambassador Celerio, the latter presumably about the details of the trip to Rome. To-night the Wilsons, Poincaré and about fifty distinguished Frenchmen and Americans will be the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp at dinner. A reception will follow.

FRENCH PEOPLE SAID TO UPHOLD WILSON PRINCIPLES.

President Wilson has been deeply impressed by the reception given him in Paris. Assurances are said to have come to him from what was regarded as a dependable source that the French people as a whole are sincere in their acceptance of his principles and will uphold them.

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